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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

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Information on the Chaeryong Food Factory in Chaeryong-up, Chaeryong-gun, Hwanghae-namdo. The report discusses the organization of the factory, the functions of the various posts, products, distribution, wages and housing.

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**I. Chaeryong Food Factory**

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**Outline:**

1. This provincially operated factory, established sometime during the Korean War, had been known as the Chaeryong Combined Factory until the end of 1956, when its name was changed to the present version. The factory has always been under the jurisdiction of the Local Industry Management Bureau of the Hwanghae-namdo People's Committee. 50X1-HUM

there were approximately 120 persons employed at the main facilities of the factory in Chaeryong-yp, and approximately 20 persons at the factory's branch plant in Anak-yp. Anak-kun. Hwanghae-namdo. 50X1-HUM

in 1957, the factory had started with only 1,500 Won as the working fund but as of late 1957 the property of the factory was now evaluated at seven million Won. The employees of this factory worked on a mutually assisting basis. 50X1-HUM  
The main building of the factory in Chaeryong-yp had been the "Kukhwa" (5468/5363) Distillery prior to the Liberation. Five painted Chinese characters standing for the Kukhwa Distillery were still visible on the chimney of the building in April 1958. This factory produced soy sauce, bean paste, soy bean oil, vermicelli, bread, and cake. 50X1-HUM

**Organization****2. Manager**

Bookkeeping Office (Chief bookkeeper and 2 bookkeepers)  
Business Section (Chief and 3 or 4 members)  
Labor Section (Chief and 1 member)

Chief Engineer (1 subordinate technical instructor)  
Iron Plant (1 brigade, personally controlled by the chief engineer)  
Sauce Plant (Plant chief and 3 brigades)  
Vermicelli Plant (Plant chief and 1 brigade)  
Carpentry Plant (Plant chief and 1 brigade)  
Boiler Department (Chief boilerman and 4 boilermen)  
Yeast Room (Chief and 4 members)

**Functions:**

3. **Manager:** The manager of this self-supporting establishment was appointed by the Local Industry Management Bureau of the Hwanghae-namdo People's Committee, and he operated the factory in accordance with instruction from the bureau.

**Bookkeeping Office:** Because of the fact that this factory repaired farm tools for, and sold its products to, private individuals in exchange for cash payment

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until the end of 1956, this office had had only cash dealings [redacted] 50X1-HUM  
 [redacted] this  
 office had had monetary transactions mainly on papers [redacted]  
 [redacted] due to the fact that now the products of the factory were turned 50X1-HUM  
 over to the consumers' guild and other consumption agencies in accordance  
 with the planning of the Local Industry Management Bureau of the provincial  
 people's committee. Because of wages for the employees and other incidental  
 factors, this office, however, still had some limited cash dealings [redacted]

Business Section: This section was in charge of selling the products of the factory as well as of procuring raw materials for the factory. The personnel of this section included one warehouseman and five or six transport workers. One of these transport workers was a driver operating one Gastoba truck also belonging to the section. The warehouse was a one-story structure, approximately 30 meters long, six meters wide, and three meters high, with one tin-roof. One half of this warehouse building was used as the Carpentry Department. 50X1-HUM

Labor Section: This section handled personnel and distribution supply problems pertaining to the employees of the factory.

Chief Engineer: CH'OE Myng-kyu (NTA), chief engineer of this factory, had been chief of the Production Section of the factory until the end of 1956, when the same section was abolished and he was installed in the present position. This man gave technical instructions to all the production posts of the factory.

Iron Plant: This was a one-story red-brick structure, approximately 15 meters long, seven meters wide, and four meters high, with a red tile roof. This plant was constructed in 1956 by the workers of the factory. The one brigade of this plant consisted of approximately eight persons. As facilities, this plant had 1) one second-hand Japanese lathe, 2) one second-hand drilling machine, 3) one 2-HP electro-motor fan, 4) one forge, 5) some general blacksmith tools, 6) one iron plate cutter manufactured at this plant and installed in early 1958, 7) and one electric welding machine. Until the end of 1956, this plant had repaired water pumps and some farm tools for individual farmers in exchange for cash payment, but since 1957 the plant merely repaired the factory's own equipment.

Sauce Plant: This plant had been constantly innovated since 1954. As of April 1958, this plant was a one-story structure shaped like this: . The longest part of the plant was approximately 50 meters long, ten meters wide, and four meters high, with red brick walls and a roof made of red tiles and gray cement tiles. The two shorter paralleling parts had lime coated walls. The employees of this plant usually worked on two shifts, but occasionally on three shifts. Approximately 15 persons worked on each shift. Annually, this plant produced 2,000 tons of bean paste, 2,000 kiloliters of soy sauce, and some 100 tons of soy bean oil. These products were

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sold through the Chaeryŏng-gun Consumers' Guild and the Chaeryŏng-gun Commercial Management Station as in the case of vermicelli, bread, and cake. Part of the products was sold on a small scale through the factory's own store. The bulk of the soy bean oil produced by this plan was sold to the Haeju Chemical Factory. One kilogram of bean paste was sold for eight Wŏn 50 cents, while one liter of soy sauce was sold for 7 Wŏn 50 cents.

The production of the plant increased year by year. As facilities, this plant had two bashing machines manufactured by the Iron Plant of the factory in 1956, 16 concrete tanks each measuring two meters cubic, two large soy bean steaming pots, and one concrete tank large enough to steam approximately 100 bags of soy bean at one time.

Vermicelli Plant: This one-story structure, constructed in 1956, measured approximately 20 meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, and had lime-coated walls and a tin roof. The plant was divided into two parts, one being used for producing vermicelli and the other for making bread and confectionary goods. The vermicelli was produced during the period from April through September, while the confectionary goods, amounting to approximately ten kinds were produced throughout the year. Prior to 1956, the production of confectionary goods had been conducted on a small scale at an ordinary house. Only during busy periods, the workers of this plant worked on two shifts. During their out-seasonal period, the employees of the vermicelli section produced confectionary goods. The production figures of this plant are unknown.

Carpentry Plant: This plant, using one half of the warehouse, produced wooden barrels required by the Sauce Plant of the factory. The wooden boards needed by the barrel makers were turned out by three saw operators who used one electro-powered round saw installed in a makeshift shed.

Boiler Department: The factory had three boilers. One of them was the one which had been with the factory building since before the Liberation, and this one was used until 1955 when it broke down completely. In 1955, the workers of the factory brought from Changyŏn-ŏp, Changyŏn-gun, Hwanghae-namdo an old boiler and used it until the summer 1957. In the summer of 1957, the employees of the factory obtained an old boiler installed at a dependent house (prior to the Liberation) of the Haeju Chemical Factory and, after a good deal of repairing, began using it. This factory consumed approximately 60 to 70 tons of coal brought from the Sadong Coal and the Hŏngnyŏng Coal Mine. Approximately 500 kilograms of coal was supposed to be used for producing one ton of soy sauce and one ton of bean paste. The boilermen were encouraged to conserve as much coal as possible by giving them the "Coal Conservation Reward" (100 Wŏn per one tons of coal saved). In 1957, a new boiler room was constructed. This was a one-story structure, approximately six meters wide, ten meters long, and six meters high, with red-brick walls and a red-tile roof.

Yeast Room: This was an old one-story house, approximately six meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high, with lime coated walls

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and a tin roof. Yeast required for the production of soy sauce was cultivated in this room. Three persons worked in this room. One kilogram of yeast was needed for producing one ton of soy sauce. Yeast was cultivated in this room only to the third stage. The fourth stage cultivation of yeast was conducted at the Sauce Plant itself.

Anak Branch Plant: Until the end of 1955, this plant had been an independent factory under the Local Industry Management Bureau, Hwanghae-namdo People's Committee known as the Anak Combined Factory. In 1956, however, the province changed its policy and made this factory the Anak Branch Plant of the Chaeryong Food Factory. This plant produced unknown quantities of soy sauce and bean paste which were consumed by the Anak-kun and the neighboring areas.

#### Dependent Housing:

4. As of 1 July 1958, this factory had 18 dependent houses in Chaeryong-yp, mainly around YC 295526. Twelve of them were built in 1954 by the workers of the factory, and they were one-story structures, each measuring approximately 15 meters long, three meters wide, and 2.5 meters high, with mud-walls and a straw roof. Each of these 12 houses was sectioned and was occupied by two or three families. Two more houses were constructed in 1955. One of them was a one-story billet for unmarried employees, measuring approximately 20 meters long, five meters wide, and three meters high, with mud walls and a straw roof. This billet consisted of six rooms and accommodated 20 to 30 persons. The other was a two-family type, one-story, red-brick structure, approximately ten meters long, six meters wide, and four meters high, with a roof made of red tiles brought from Sinch'on. The two houses constructed in 1956 were located in 32nd Pan, Chaeryong-yp, Chaeryong-gun. One of them was an L-shaped structure, consisting of two hot-floor rooms and one wooden floor room, with lime-coated walls and a red tile roof. The family of the manager occupied this house. The other one was a three-room, three-kitchen type, measuring approximately 15 meters long, three meters wide, and three meters high, with lime coated walls and a red tile roof. Three families [redacted] 50X1-HUM lived in this house. Two NK-standard one-story houses were [redacted] 50X1-HUM constructed in 1957, and each of them measured approximately ten meters long, eight meters wide, and three meters high, and had red-brick walls and a red-tile roof.

#### Remuneration:

##### 5. Cash:

- 1) Boiler Department: The basic monthly salaries for the workers of this department were 2,500 Won for the chief boilerman who was a Labor Grade VI worker and 2,200 Won for each of the remaining four plain boilermen whose Labor Grade was V. But in actuality, the chief boilerman made approximately 3,500 Won per month, while the plain boilermen each made approximately 3,000 Won per month. This additional sum came in the form

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of 1) the Wage Fund Reward, 2) the Materials Conservation Reward, 3) Manager's Fund, and 4) the Invention Reward.

- 2) Carpentry Plant: Labor Grade IV - VI.
- 3) Iron Plant: Labor Grade IV - VII.
- 4) Sauce Plant: Labor Grade IV - VI.
- 5) Vermicelli Plant: Labor Grade IV - VI.

(☐ Comment: The monthly basic salary for a Labor Grade VII worker 2,700 - 2,800 Won but that for a Labor Grade IV is unknown. The Labor Grade VI for the workers of the Sauce Plant and the Vermicelli Plant was the same as the Labor Grade V for the workers of the Boiler Department, the Iron Plant, and the Carpentry Plant.)

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6. Goods Distribution:

- 1) Free Distribution: Each one of the workers of this plant received, gratis, one suit of winter work clothes and one suit mer work clothes plus four pairs of sneakers. In addition to , all boiler-men, welding workers of the Iron Plant, and the drive the truck attendants received two kilograms of pork or beef monthly, four kilograms of fish monthly, 600 grams of soy bean oil monthly, and one cake of laundry soap monthly. The workers of the Sauce Plant wore white overalls while working.
- 2) Paid Distribution: Each worker received 800 grams of grain (rice and other cereals) a day. The daily mixed grain distribution for family members was 400 grams for each adult or an infant, 500 grams for a primary school or junior middle school student, and 600 grams for a senior middle school student. Each worker received seven yards of cotton sheeting per year.

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Personalities:

6. 1) a. Name & Telecodes: CH'OE S'ng-kyu (NTA)

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Position: Chief engineer, Chaeryong Food Factory under the Local Industry Management Bureau, Hwanghae-namdo People's Committee (As

2)

HA P'ung-ku (NTA)

Chairman, Chaeryong-gun People's Committee, Hwanghae-namdo

3)

MUN Won-tok (NTA)

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Manager, Chaeryong Food Factory, Local Industry Management Bureau.

4)

PAK Pyong-il (NTA)

Chief, Anak Branch Plant, Chaeryong Food Factory, Local Industry Management Bureau, Hwanghae-namdo People's Committee (19 April 1958).

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